THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Dix months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify muy corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary d under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE MAJHINGTON POST CITICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1892.

SAMPLE COPIES.



Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

Have you, asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans. | raiding parties or armies reached.

IF Chile pays the bills presented for the Baltimore's sailors, she will get the idea that men are rated pretty high in the United

AUSTRIAN hod-carriers get 25 cents a day. Ours get six times as much-\$1.50 a day, and their wages will buy more than six times as much of the comforts of life.

IF the Kaiser would only apply the eighthour law to the working of his able mouth it would be some relief to his afflicted subjects.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should have a circulation of a quarter of a million copies by the time Congress meets, and it will have if the comrades work for it as it works for them.

FORAKER comes up smiling in Ohio, with a stronger following than ever. The ringbosses may defeat him temporarily, but

LAST week dressed beef was quoted in New York at 5 and 7 cents a pound wholesole, while the London prices were 81 cents a pound for refrigerated beef, and 10 and 11 pents for American steers. As the English workingman gets from 33 to 50 per cent. less wages than his American brother, will some one tell us how he manages to live better and cheaper?

H each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble Let each subscriber try it.

THE House of Lords "Sweater's Commission" finds that in London women are paid six cents apiece for making shirts, and that they average six a day by working 17

THE Rock well-Noyes contest in the House of Representatives is interpreted as a trial of strength between the Cleveland and Hill factions in that body, and the result a decisive victory for the astate politician who sometimes occupies a seat as the junior Benator from New York.

The Canadians want to put a toll of two cents a ton on all American goods passing through the Welland Canal. We trust they will, for this will at once compel us to construct a better water-way on our own terri-

THE same causes that have induced the rapid cheapening of other metals have reduced the price of silver. It really has not fallen of late years in anything like the proportion that iron, lead, zinc, nickel and copper have-especially copper. These causes are not only the discovery of great deposits in hitherto-unexplored portions of the country, but the wonderful improvements which have been made in the methods and machinery of mining. Chemistry and electricity have done wonders in the way of theapening the production of metals. Ores of all kinds which 20 years ago were rejected as "too refractory" for any use, are now reparded as among the most valuable. The diamond drill, the vasily-improved smelters. crushers, and concentrators, the great pumps and boisting machinery which have made profitable the working of rich veins to great depths, have all contributed greatly to the cheapening of the more commonly-occurring metals. Dynamite has also been a potent factor. It will do all that powder will do, at one-hundredth the sost, besides doing work that powder cannot.

"THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE." It is valuable to note, in connection with the absurd statement that the rebels never had but 600,000 men in the field, how zealously they gathered in every available man of the 1,060,700 white males of military age which the census of 1860 showed were in the seceding States, as well as all they could reach of the 521,000 similar males in the Border States.

Within a few months after the war actually begun, the rebels ceased to rely on volunteering to fill their armies, and April 16 1862, the rebel Congress passed a drastic conscription law, which ordered into the ranks every white male resident of all the Southern States, between the ages of 18 and 35. All those who had already volunteered, and were in the service, were ordered to stay there until the end of the war.

The only exceptions to this were the Presi-

dent, Vice-President and other officers of the Confederate States, or the States, including members of Congress and Postmasters, railway officials, telegraph officials, and a specified number of operators, not exceeding four at any place except Richmond, the officers and engineers of steamboat lines, one editor of each paper then established, physicians who had been practicing five years, ministers of the Gospel, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and millwrights, superintendents and employes of of hospitals and similar institutions, one practical apothecary in each drug store, and superintendents and operators in woolen, cotton, carding, and paper mills, operators in establishments for the production of Government supplies, and one white man for every 500 head of cattle, 250 head of horses, 500 sheep, or 20 negroes.

Quakers, Nazarenes, Mennonites and Dunkards were exempted, but they had to pay \$500 each for this.

Sept. 27, 1862, an act was passed ordering a conscription of all white males between 35 and 45 years of age, with the same exceptions as before.

Oct. 8, 1862, this law was still further amended by ordering the conscription of vithout reference to their being in a regular enrolment district at their own homes This was to give the color of law to the impressment of men in Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland, wherever rebel

No new organizations were allowed to be made after April 16, 1862, and men liable for military duty were allowed to select which company they would enter if they volunteered, but if they waited to be conscripted they would be used to fill up old companies and regiments.

Orders from the War Department at Richmond constantly impressed upon the Boards of Examining Surgeons that they were not to allow any man to be excused who was liable to be of any military value whatever to the Confederacy. General Order No. 22, dated Feb. 22, 1863, is very instructive reading in

this connection. It is as follows: ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,) RICHMOND, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following additional instructions are pubished for the guidance of the Medical Officers and Surgeons comprising the Boards of Examination

1. In their examination of conscripts they must exercise a sound and firm discretion, and not yield their judgment in favor of every complaint of they cannot hurt his strength with the trivial disability, by attaching too much importance to which they indirectly favor evasions of the

required military service. 2. As a general rule it may be received that where a conscript is equal to all the active duties of the various occupations of civil life he is able to discharge the duties of a soldier.

sent without leave.

3. Temporary exemption is so liable to abuse, and to be resorted to as a means of evasion, that the Examining Surgeon must fix the period for which it is granted (which, with the reasons thereor, will be stated in the monthly report); at the expiration of which period the conscript must present himself for examination or be considered ab-

4. The following are some of the grounds not leemed sufficient and satisfactory for exemption: 1. General Debility.-The grades of this condition are numerous, and on receiving them all as grounds for exemption the Examining Surgeon annot be considered as discharging his duty to the service. In arriving at a correct judgment on this point he will be aided by the consideration that observation has by no means established that a socalled high standard of health is best adapted to secunter the exposures of military life, such physical condition being especially liable to disease, while health of a lower grade, without any co-existing positive disease, is frequently strengthened and improved by the exposures incident to the life of a soldier

2. In the case of slight deformity, natural or the result of accident and irregular union of fractures unless material impairment of nower and motion results from such deformity, the conscript must se held liable for military service.

3. Deafness.-This is not a valid reason for exemption, unless so excessive (which must be stated in the monthly report) as to incapacitate the man for the duties of a sentinel. The fact of its existence must also be established by the affidavit of a respectable physician who has known the conscript to be the subject of the infirmity.

4. Impediment of Speech, unless of a very agravated character, is not a valid reaso

5. Heart Disease (organic).-Organic disease of the heart being comparatively infrequent, the physical and rational signs should be scrutinized with great care, and the subject of examination should not be excused unless the case is satisfactorily established.

6. Functional Disturbance of Heart's Action. -This is very common; not a valid ground for exemption, and will generally be relieved by change to the life of the camp.

7. Rheumstism.-The kind should be designated, whather acute or chronic, articular or muscular It is a complaint liable to be used as a means of evasion. Where it is simply muscular, without swelling or contraction of the joints, and the general bealth of the conscript is otherwise sound, he

should be held liable to military duty. 8. Epilepsy.-This disease being frequently slmalated, so as to impose upon a careless observer, nothing less than the observation of an actual paroxyem, or the affidavit of a responsible physician acquainted with the conscript, should be deemed

satisfactory by the Examining Surgeon. 9. Varicocele.-Not a ground for exemption, mless excessive; which must be stated in the monthly report.

10. Myopia,-Not a ground for exemption, Many myonic subjects distinguish distant objects with accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes. 11. Hemorchoids. - As many invalids in civil life, subjects of this disorder, are engaged in active occupations, they should not, unless excessive, (which must be stated in the monthly reports,) be considered satisfactory grounds for exemption.

12. Opacity of One Cornea, or the Loss of One Eye .- Not valid grounds for exemption. 13. The Loss of One or Two Fingers.-Not sufficient cause for exemption. 14. Single Reducible Hernia.-Not a valid cause

for exemption.

S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General. This would make it seem that it was about

as difficult to escape rebel conscription as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven. The one-eyed, the deformed, the rheumatic, the heart-diseased, the near-sighted-all had to take their muskets and join their healthier brethren at the front.

These orders were literally executed, too. In the history of the world there was not a more cruel and relentless conscription than that put in force by the rebel leaders. Men who did not want to fight against the Government were shot down like dogs, or their houses were burned down, and their families driven out into the storm.

Every man who failed to report to the conscripting officer within 30 days-if east of the Mississippi, or 60 days if west-was branded as a deserter, and no one could harbor, conceal or feed him without being liable to a fine of \$2,000 and two years' imprisonment, if civilians, and to severer penalties if belonging to the army.

Every man was made to do something to help the Confederacy. Disabled soldiers were ordered to duty, guarding, drilling and disciplining conscripts. None others were to be employed in this duty, nor in the Quar termaster's Department, and other places in the rear. Wherever an able-bodied man was found doing "exempt duty," he was to be relieved by a disabled soldier, if possible, and sent to the front. Skilled artizans, who were exempt from being sent to the front, were enrolled in home-guards, and made to do duty at bridges, in forts, and elsewhere near their homes and employment.

The larger part of the "General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office Confederate States Army, for the year 1863,' which volume lies before us, is made up of stringent orders and directions to the conscripting officers to be more energetic and merciless in executing the odious duties of their office. An elaborate system of inspecting and spying was put into operation to prevent them showing any mercy or allowing any man to escape fighting for the Con-

It is simply incredible that with all this effort the rebels got less than 1,500,000 men liable to military duty, wherever found, men out of the 1,900,000 whites of military age in the Southern States. Every evidence supports the belief that they had, from first to last, fully that many in direct contact with the Union army, and that the soldiers of the Government had to overcome that many to break down the rebellion and re-establish the National authority.

THAT APPROPRIATION.

There is still much evidence that the people of the country do not understand the bill which is before Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to aid the city of Washington in entertaining the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A vast amount of senseless stuff is being written in papers more or less unfriendly to the veterans, or to the city of Washington, which is intended to embarrass or prevent the passage of the bill by the House.

That none of the comrades may be misled into joining this opposition, we will reiterate a few facts which we have before submitted to their consideration:

1. The whole of the amount asked for does not come out of the General Treasury. It will be paid out of the funds of the District of Columbia, of which one-half are raised by taxation on the property in the District and one-half paid by the Government. Thus only \$50,000 of the amount will be paid by the United States Treasury. and the other \$50,000 will be contributed by the taxpayers of the District of Co-

2. This-with the amount subscribedwill make a total payment of about \$110,000 by the people of Washington, and only \$50,000 by the Government of the United States, whose guests the veterans will be quite as much as of the people of Washington. This is letting off the Government very cheaply, for the fact cannot be denied that the forthcoming National Encampment will be a great National event, and the burden of it properly belongs on the Government that these visitors to the National Capital rescued from destruction. Other National Encampments have been of local interest. They have been events for great cities, and the States in which those cities were located. The coming Encampment will be the first, and probably the only one, ever held in the National Capital. It will be the first and the last time that tens of thousands of ex-volunteers will be in the city for which they fought so long and gallantly. Common decency would require that the Government

assist in properly entertaining them. 4. The citizens of Washington are not stingy or illiberal in the matter. Taking the \$60,000 which they will raise by subscription-and of which more than \$40,000 has already been subscribed-and the \$50,000 to be taken out of the funds raised by taxation, they will put up \$110,000, which is much more, in proportion to their numbers and wealth, than was raised by any other city where an Encampment has been held.

5. Other cities have received help from their State Legislatures. Congress stands toward Washington in the place of a Legislature, and Washington merely asks it to do what the Legislatures have done for other

6. The next National Encampment will be vastly larger than any previous one, the expenses attending it will probably be double that of any other ever held, and Washington consequently needs more assistance than any other city.

We earnestly hope that all comrades will give these facts full consideration. If they do, they will see the rightfulness of urging their Representatives to vote and work for the passage of the bill.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

GIVE THE OLD FOLKS A SHOW. The world has for centuries had its sympathies aroused on behalf of young lovers with cruel parents who objected to their union. In spite of the fact that the parents have generally had only too much reason for objection to the matches, public opinion is strongly in favor of letting two young people who are anxions to get married do so, with all convenient speed. The assumption is that the young people know their own minds better than any one else can-it

The question now becomes of burning interest whether older folks who want to marry shall not have the same sympathy extended to them against recalcitrant off-

is they who marry each other, and not any-

body else-and they should be allowed to do

what they want to, and take the conse-

spring who attempt to thwart their wishes. Take, for example, the recent case of James Ward, aged 83, and a rich farmer of Lawrence County, Ill. Mr. Ward had won more or less of the affections of Nancy Jane Sanders, and the promise of her hand in matrimony. He had even gone so far as to procure a license and a minister, but just as the fateful words were about to be pronounced Ward's daughter rushed into the room and declared the marriage off. It is unnecessary to repeat what she said. They were the customary feminine remarks on such occasions about "a hateful, designing thing, who was after papa's money," and whom she "never would consent to see in dear mamma's place."

The assemblage evidently sympathized with Miss Ward, and the minister showed that he took her view by withdrawing from any farther participation in the proceedings.

The undiscouraged bridegroom and bride hunted around for a Justice of the Peace, and at last stood before him, when the noless determined daughter rushed in and again stopt the wedding by snatching the license from the Magistrate's hand.

Now we respectfully submit that all the public sympathy should not be wasted on lovers who are scarcely out of their teens, or not all-and none be left for those of maturer age. It does not follow that a man or woman becomes incapable of knowing his or her own mind, after passing, say, the age of 40, and that those younger in years should set up to judge for them as to what they want and should have. It is not fair to the old folks.

It is also to be noted that a man or woman's success in accumulating or holding on to money has direct relation to the sureness of sons and daughters that their parents are not capable of judging correctly about entering into marriage relations again. For example, if Mr. Ward was not the owner of many broad acres, with the sleek cattle grazing thereon, Miss Ward would not probably have been so sensitive as to the condition of his mind, and the designing character of Miss Nancy Jane Sanders.

In the eyes of heirs a parent's faculties always show shocking signs of failure when he or she begins to think another partner necessary to his or her happiness.

We bespeak more sympachy for those in whose ripened bosoms the fires of love begin to glow afresh. They ought to have more show than the world has been giving them. They may be unwise, but when is ever love wise, and is the affectionate unwisdom of 60 or 70 any more reprehensible than the folly

SOME OTHER THINGS. While this queston of appropriating money to aid Washington in entertaining the National Encampment is up, it should be remembered that the comrades of the Department of the Potomac bear many burdens here which properly belong to the whole country. The Department of the Potomac is one of the smallest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and its members are all in moderate circumstances-most of them being clerks, watchmen, messengers, etc., in the Government offices. Nor have they, as most of the other Departments have, large, wealthy and friendly communities from which to draw for contributions. The wealthy people of Washington are mainly temporary sojourners in the National Capital, with their principal interests elsewhere.

Yet the Department of the Potomac must not only maintain itself, and take care of its needy members, but provide for great numbers coming from other parts of the country. Many old soldiers think that if they can only get to Washington and see the Commissioner of Pensions, and personally acquaint him with their cases, they can get immediate action on their claims. This is, of course, a great mistake. They cannot help their cases forward a particle by coming to Washington to see either the Commissioner of Pensions or their Representatives. Nevertheless they manage to raise money enough to bring them to Washington. When here they must, if without means, be taken care of and sent home at the expense of the Department of the Potomac.

Hundreds of others think they can get employment under the Government if they can only manage to get to Washington. They, too, have to be taken care of and sent

These extraordinary drains upon the Relief Fund of the Department of the Potomac are not understood by those outside of the city. Frequent attempts have been made to get Congress to make a small appropriation to aid the fund, but without success.

Another thing! In many of the large cities of the North the Councils annually vote liberal sums to aid the G.A.R. Posts in observing Memorial Day. The comrades of the Department of the Potomac have never received any such aid, yet they have to decorate many thousand more graves than any other city in the Union has around it. There are 16,264 graves in the National rope!

Cemetery at Arlington and 5,602 at the Soldiers' Home, besides many others around the city. These are of soldiers from every State in the Nation, and every one is properly and

lovingly remembered every Memorial Day. These are some of the burdens which the comrades here bear-and cheerfully bear-for those elsewhere. They should be taken into account in considering the rightfulness of giving aid to the entertainment of the National Encampment.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am presented with a petition to sign remonstrating against the passage by Congress of S. Bill No. 1757, known as the Washburn Bill, or H. R. Bill No. 2699, known as the Hatch Bill, in regard to dealing in grain for future delivery. At farmer's standpoint would not its passage be detrimental? I would be pleased to have you throw ome light upon the subject .- A. V. Bacon, Lan-

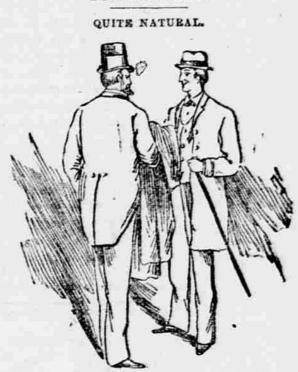
Our personal opinion is that it is doubtful whether an anti-option bill or similar measures will do any good. Taking the history of the grain market for a period of years, it seems to us that the farmers are benefited quite as much from speculation as harmed. It is quite as often that they get higher prices for their grain than the market justifies than they do lower. There always will be speculation in produce, and it is beyond the power of any law to prevent it, especially as every law must recognize the right of men to make contracts for grain for future delivery. Admitting this right, the aw cannot come in and say whether a man really intends to take the grain he contracts for or not. It happens constantly that men who have made contracts in good faith for future delivery do not want the grain, and are willing to transfer it to others for a pecuniary consideration. This is the essence of the whole thing.

Furthermore, the penalties which are extorted by the operation of the laws of trade upon speculators are much more deterring than any law which Congress can pass. For example, last week a number of speculators in Chicago tried to bull the price of wheat beyond what the market justified; the result was that they lost \$2,000,000 in a few hours. In other words, they were fined that mount for their ill-judged attempt. The fine was collected on the spot without the expense of a trial. Anyone can readily see that this far surpasses any legal procedure in effectiveness. It would be pretty difficult to get a court to convict these men for gambling, fine them \$2,000,000, and collect it at once without stay of proceedings or other legal filibustering.

A few years ago a man in Milwankee, named McGeoch, tried to corner lard. He lost \$1,000,000 in the operation, his associates lost another million, and the money was taken from them without the slightest mercy. Old Hutchinson, the notorious Chicago gambler, it is stated, has been losing \$1,000,000 a year for the last 20 years by his speculations in grain. It will be conceded at once that no law could be put upon the statute-book which would begin to operate with the certainty or severity of this law of

Comrades, show yourself as earnest in defending your rights as the soldier-haters are in attacking you. The first step should be to get up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

> TRIBUNETS. QUITE NATURAL.



"I learn that Brother Lanks, the foreign missionary, is prosecuting his noble work with "Glad to hear it. Where is he located

now?" "In New Zealand."



Country Customer (in drug store)-Gimme 15 cents' worth of routine. Druggist (endeavoring to be funny)-Umah! Beg pardon, but what are you going to do

with it? Customer (loftily)-Make root bitters of it, o' course? S'pose I wanted it for hair oil?

WAR. Mulholland (lowering O'Hoolihan down the well)-Now, Oi hov yez phwere Oi want yer, vez dir-r-rty loiar!

O'Hoolihan (half-way down)-Pull me up m' Oi'll break ivry bone in yez body! Mulholland-Oi'll not! Hang there, an' do phwat Paddy Doolan's cow did whin dhe Sheriff took her.

O'Hoolihan-Phwat's thot? Mulholland-Grin an' bear it, yez terrier! O'Hoolihan (in desperation)-Av yez doan' PERSONAL.

L. E. Moody, Co. C. Berdan's 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, who lives at Watertown, S. D., having seen the article in the Personal column of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE about the skirmish be had with a Copperhead sometime ago, who applied opprobrious epithets to the name of President Lincoln, says that the blow he struck the viper on the head with a hatchet sounded like he had struck a cabbagehead instead of a Copperhead; but the blood flowed in copious quantities, sithough the quality was rather poor for that part of the country. He thinks this is about the last rebel blood spilt in defense of the honorable name of our martyred President, and if any comrade has tapped any rebel claret since, he would like to hear from him through our columns, for he is a constant reader of our paper. He thinks his skirmish with the Copperhead will be a warning to others to know who they are talking to before they throw out reflections on Honest Old Abe. There are lots of the old boys in that section, and they have got the

A. H. Pratt, Co. I. 2d Vt., Bellows Falls, Vt.,

writes: "I suppose I have a bullet or portion of one in my head, which I got at Marye's Hights, May 3, 1863. It struck me in the inside of the right eye, taking out the eye, destroying my sense of smelling also, and have suffered severely ever since from epileptic fits. I was left on the field for dead, while the boys advanced, and was picked up after an hour or two, they tell me, and the Surgeon has told me since that I had no pulse-beat, and the only sign of life was slight twitching of some of the muscles of the neck. I did not recover con- | tember. sciousness till some two weeks later, when I found myself in Campbell Hospital, Washington, and my brother, from Vermont, with me; though I have a faint memory of riding in cars or wagon, rumbling along, it seemed, forever, and causing me awful pain. But I had so little consciousness it was very dim. Several good Surgeons have located the bullet as imbedded in the skull, where it presses on the brain, causing those epileptic spells. John H. Clark, of Jenny Lind, Ark., an old soldier and pensioner, lost what little he possessed on the 27th of February, by the burning of his daughter's house. Among the things destroyed were all the army papers of Comrade Clark, and also his pension certificate. He has applied to the Commissioner of Pensions for a new certificate, and will apply also for a certificate, in lieu of lost discharge, to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Capt. T. H. Patterson, of the Sandy Hook Life Saving Station, No. 1, and Miss Effic L. B. Everett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a niece of Commodore William D. Whiting, U. S. Navy, retired, were married on Monday evening, April 18. The indorsements on file with the Secretary of the

Interior of Comrade Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Pension Agent at that place are, in many respects, the strongest and most remarkable we have ever seen. Comrade Orr was formerly Clerk of Erie County, and his indorsements include personal letters to the President from nearly all the Judges in western New York, many clergymen, members of the bar of Erle County, and hundreds of business houses of Buffalo; nearly the unanimous indorsement of the General Republican Committee of his County, a large majority of the Post Commanders of the G.A.R. of his State, nearly 200 Past Post Commanders, and over 500 other officers and comrades of the Department of New York, G.A.R. The letters and papers are all nicely arranged in six books, and can be readily referred to from a type-written index, which briefly tells who the indorser is, with the page where his letter can be found. The index alone makes 40 pages. Capt, James B. Mix. of Scott's 900 (11th N. Y. Cav.), has become insane. A long time ago his best friends predicted this as the result of the Captain's reckless manner of living. Away back in the sixtles Capt, Mix was a protege of Horace

Greeley, who made him the leading reporter on the New York Tribune. He was a space writer on that paper when Amos J. Cummings, now a member of Congress, was the city editor. He made a great deal of money, but spent it recklessly. Capt. Mix was a very handsome man, with pleasing manners. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed a Captain in the President's Troop, which afterward became a part of Scott's 900, or 11th N. Y. Cav. His dissipations caused him to lose his command, and he came to New York, where he attracted attention by his extravagance of dress and wild life. Mme. Sanchez fell in love with him, and he married her, which divorced him from such friends as he had hitherto held. Mme. Sanchez died shortly after the marriage, leaving Mix heir to about \$500,000. He has squandered the income, but has kept the principal intact. He is to-day guarded by servants. He has no loved ones. No one knows his ancestry. He is rich in money, but poor in friends. Those who knew him best in the old days don't know to-day where he makes his Mrs. B. A. Brinkley, wife of Henry Brinkley,

Sergeant of Co. E, 14th Ill, Cav., died at her home n Polk County, Ore., on March 23, Mrs. Brinkley was a native of Oregon, and was 36 years of age. A husband and six children are left to mourn the loss of a loving wife and faithful mother. While she has been in delicate health during the past two years, yet her sickness was comparatively short, and death came unexpected, but she was prepared to go, and almost her last words were, "All is Well." Her quiet, faithful, self-sacrificing life is deeply written in the hearts and memory of her sorrowing family and friends. Thursday afternoon, March 24, a large company of friends and acquaintances gathered at the Mountain View Cemetery at Airlie, where a short service was conducted by Dr. Thompson, and she was laid to rest amid the sunshine and the flowers. Morris H. Duey lost both his arms by a canaon-

shot at Fort Fisher in January, 1865, and he draws a pension of \$100 a month for his injuries. His pension was recently stopped, and there are now two lawsuits and much trouble over the matter. Comrade Ducy lives with his wife in New York City. He was married 19 years ago and has a daughter, Fannie, aged 18. The Ducys lived well in comfortable apartments, and as the mother and daughter both worked, they saved some money. In February, when Mrs. Ducy went to draw her husband's pension as usual, they would not pay it over to her, the clerk saying that "complaint has been that Mr. Duey is in the hands of improper persons who are profiting by the money, and the pension has been stopped until the matter is investigated," Mrs. Duey moved into a less expensive house and cut down her expenses, wondering who could have stopped the pension. Last week Miss Louise Ducy, a maiden aunt of Mr. Ducy, who lives with the soldier's grandmother, 97 years old, in Philadelphia, came to New York. She went to a firm of lawyers and told them that Mrs. Duey was not the wife of her nephew, but only his deceased wife's sister, and that she was pretending to be his wife so as to get his pension money. The aunt wanted the lawyers to see that Mr. Duey was taken from this woman's care. She referred them to the Rev. Elias S. Osborn, of Newburg, a Method- for 30 days. ist clergyman, who had performed the marriage ceremony. This clergyman came to New York, saw the wedding certificate, but didn't recognize of the United States June 17, 1864, as private on the Mrs. Duey. Mrs. Duey said that she didn't recog- U. S. Gunboat Gen. Grant, and was discharged nize him until he told who he was. She said: | therefrom June 25, 1865, on account of the close of Louise Ducy wants the pension herself. The only sister I ever had died when she was 19 years old. I am Mr. Duey's wife. I don't care what that a widow and three children woman says about me as long as she doesn't say things about my Fannie." But her Fannie spoke ip: "I don't want her to say things about you, either, mama, You're as good as I am," They are all going to law about the matter,

Something over a year ago some newspaper started a hue and cry by stating that there was but the Revolutionary war. Since that time there have been published at least 100 names of well-authenticated persons whose sires fought for American independence. Here are a few of the latest going the rounds of the papers: Mrs. Sally E. Kingsbury, of Francestown, N. H., age 90, daughter of Eleazer Everett; William B. Doubleday, Binghamton, N. Y., age 85, son of Ammi Doubleday; sanc Cross, of Oscola Mills, Pa., son of Abraham Cross; Mrs. Pearl, age 90, living in Rockville. Conn., and daughter of Leonard Rogers; Joseph Bishop, West Hartford, Cenn., son of Thomas Fitch | Neb. Bishop; Thomas H. Bissel, Hartford, Conn., son of Thomas Bissel; Lewis Goodsell, of Redding, Conn., son of Lewis: James Monroe Grant, Hartford, son of Hamilton Grant; Jacob W. Shew Hartford, son of Stephen Shew; Charles H. Delavan, New York City, son of Daniel Delavan, who, with 10 brothers, did active cavalry work; and Miss Juliette Betts, Norwalk, Conn., daughter of Capt. Hezekiah Betts.

Lieut. Edsaund L. Butts, of the 21st U. S. Inf., and Miss Winifred Kimball, of Salt Lake, were married at Sait Lake April 15. They had been nan and wife by virtue of a Justice of the Peace in Sioux Falls, S. D., since March 7. The ceremony of April 15 was performed to satisfy the deference to religious forms. Lieut. Butts, while stationed at Fort Douglas, Sait Lake, met Miss Kimball, daughter of the late H. P. Kimball, a prominent Mormon and capitalist, and granddaughter of Heber C. null me up at wance, be hivins, Oi'll cut dhe Kimball, Brigham Young's Lieutenant. The fam-Ily are firm believers in Marmonism and cordial I the C. P. Church and a friend of the G.A.R.

haters of military men. Miss Kimball was ordered to turn the Lieutenant adrift when he began his courtship. He was ordered to Sioux Falls to establish a recruiting station. He induced a friend to telegraph to Miss Kimball that her lover was dying, and that if she wished to see him alive she must leave at once for Sloux Falls. Miss Kimball went to Sioux Falls, accompanied by an uncle, C. S. Kimball. Before they arrived Lieut. Butts took Dr. Wm. Moore, a college chum, into his confidence, and the Doctor agreed to make the Lieutenant sick. He succeeded admirably, and when Miss Kimball and her escort arrived the officer was apparently at death's door. Mr. Kimball was assured by Dr. Moore that the patient could not live. The old gentleman relaxed his vigilance and was taken out of town for several hours, and the Lieutenant and Miss Kimball, with Attorney Kirby and Dr. Moore as witnesses, went before Judge Hawkins and were married. Several days later Mr. Kimball and his niece left for Salt Lake. The marriage was kept secret until April 15.

Commodore Wm. Wallace Hunter, senfor surviving officer of the Confederate navy, celebrated his 89th birthday at New Orleans on Saturday, April 16. He was before the war an officer in the United States Navy, receiving his first appointment from President Monroe in 1822,

Col. A. C. Buell, better known to our readers as the "Cannoncer," of the Cramp shipbuilding firm, has been in Pittsburg recently looking after certain contracts with Carnegie, Phipps & Co., for armor plate for five war vessels now in course of construction at the Kensington yards. Col. Buell says the New York will make her trial trip next Sep-

MUSTERED OUT.

If the comrades who send us the obituaries rould only follow the form used below it would sure their immediate appearance in THE NATION-

Bond .- At Monmouth, Ill., recently, William G. ond, Captain, Co. H. 83d Hl., aged 69. In February, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major of the same regiment, and was in full command from June, 1863, until he was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., June 23, 1865. His first battle was at Garretsburg, Ky., in Nevember, 1862; his second, Fort Donelson, February, 1863; next was with Wheeler along the Great Louisville & Nashviile Railway in 1864, where they were engaged every day for a month. Later on he was at Franklin and the six weeks fighting of that compaign. He was twice wounded at Fort Donelson, ut neither was serious. In 1864 he acted as President of the military courts at Clarksville. Leaving the regular service Maj. Bond went into the Quarermaster's Department at Fort Donelson, and was here employed until 1868 hunting up the dead and depositing their remains in the National Cemetery at that place. From there he entered the Revenue Department and was employed as Storekeeper on the Cumberland River for two years. Then he was in the Secret Service of the Government, with headquarters at Clarksville, Tenn., up to January, His last official duty was performed as Sheriff of Warren County. He was elected for three successive terms from 1876, closing his services in 1882. He was a member of Post 330, and

leaves a widow. SOUTHWICK .- At Washington, D. C., April 12, of general debility of long standing, the result of exposure in the service, Thomas P. Southwick, a native of New York City, aged 54. Comrade Southwick enlisted in 1861 in Co. F, 5th N. Y. (Duryes's Zouaves); was honorably mustered out in 1863 at the expiration of his term of service. He had been constant sufferer for nearly two years, but bore his pains with the patience of a true soldier, and was always cheerful and kind to all. He believed in the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, and was a member of Lincoln Post, 3. Department of the Potomac He was a cons the Baptist Church, and was also an active worker in the temperance cause. He was a kind husband and father and a good citizen. The funeral servof Odd Fellows and Lincoln Post. Interment at ongressional Cemetery.

CHARLES.-At Toronto, Canada, March 24. J. W. harles, Co. H. 96th N. Y. He was enrolled under he name of J. C. Perry, and was a charter member f James S. Knowlton Post, 532, Department of New York. It is so seldom that a Grand Army funeral is witnessed outside of the borders of the United States that we give the full account of the uneral services as sent by the Adjutant of the Post: "A General Order was issued and inserted in the press, calling the Post to assemble at Headquarters on that date; comrades to be dressed in black, with white gloves, and badges draped n mourning. About 40 members answered the oll-call and drove in carriages to their comrade's late residence, 116 Robert street, where the corpse lay in a beautiful casket, enwrapped in the silk flag of the Post, surmounted by a beautiful G.A.R. wreath, the gift of the Post, and also a large number of other floral tributes. A large number of citizens, who had gained information of the G.A.R. burial through the General Order in the press, were at the residence, and all along the route to the cemetery scanned with eager curiosity the funeral ortege which bore the Stars and Stripes. Many ollowed the cortege to the burial place, where the G.A.R. funeral services were ably performed by Capt. J. H. Stone, acting Chaplain. sounded by the Bugier of the Post, and the assembinge dispersed. The press and public were loud in their praise of the highly-respectable appearance and conduct of the comrades of our Post. Commander Johnson had command of the Post in person."

WALDEN.-At Umatilla, Ore., recently, Isaac T. Walden, Sth Ill., aged 70. We print the letter as written by the deceased's widow: sounded over this comrade, for he has obeyed the last call. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE was greatly oved by him, and his first regret when taken down n his last sickness was that he could not read the paper obtained the night before. He gave a strong constitution and good health to his country in her hour of need. He was wounded once close to the main artery in the right limb. At one time during great exposure he took a severe cold that resulted an attack of bronchitis, with total loss of voice, and all in the hospital thought that quick consumpion was inevitable. But each time he rallied and ejoined his regiment. Just before the close of the war his horse fell with him, breaking a rib and injuring the spinal column in such a way that he never recovered from the effects of it. He was mustered out from the hospital. For the last injury he drew a pension. He suffered much during the last years of his life." He leaves a widow and

HAINES,-At Hamburg, N. Y., recently, Alanson . Haines, Chaplain, 15th N. J., aged 62. Chaplain Haines remained with his regiment through all he dark and bloody days till mustered out of service at the close of the rebellion, in 1865. His ravery and self-sacrificing loyalty to his comrades and the Stars and Stripes make unsulfied pages in the history of the gallant old regiment. Chaptain Haines was a popular writer and an able historian. It is acknowledged that the best history written of any regiment in the Union army, by any author, is Mr. Haines's history of his own-the 15th N. J. Nearly ail the surviving veterans of his old regiment were present at the funeral, as were also the various G.A.R. Posts of the County. Chaplain Haines Post, of Deckertown (which has been samed since the Chaplain's death); Capt. Walker Post, of Branchville; Co. G of the National Guard, I Newton, and several members of Edgar Sheron Post of Sparta, were in attendance. Comrade Haines was beloved by all. He leaves three sisters. HONEYWELL,-At High Forest, Minn., March 4. of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Perry A. Honeywell, aged 54. He was a member of Custer Post. 41, of Rochester, Minn. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. K, 3d Minn, and re-culisted in the same command in 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment in September, 1865, returning to High Forest, where he was engaged in keeping hotel for several years. He then went into the mercantile usiness, meeting with great success. He was for several years Postmaster at High Forest, and has filled several offices of honor and trust in his town. He leaves a widow. The Post passed appropriate solutions of respect, and had them published, The Post also resolved to keep the Post flag at half-mast, and to drape the Post hall in mourning

HAWKINS .- At Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 30, Cyrus A. Hawkins, aged 46. Comrade Hawkins was born in Ashtabula, O., and entered the service the war, and was mustered into the G.A.R. Nov. 30, 1887. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of Steedman Post, 198. He leaves

Evans - At Friendship, N. Y., March 20, of rhouseatism of the heart, Shadrach A. Evans, aged 70. Comrade Evans was a member of Hatch Post, 241. Comrade Evans was enlisted twice; first in the 67th N. Y., in September, 1861, and was discharged on account of sickness; came home to recuperate, and re-enlisted in 1862 in the 137th N. V - was again discharged in 1863, and never recovered from his disabilities. We feel that we have lost a true comone or two persons living whose fathers fought in | rade and citizen. He leaves a widow and six

BONNAM .- At the residence of J. H. James, three and a half miles west of Elverton, Neb., March 21, neob D. Bonham, Co. K, 1st Col. Cav., aged 54. te enlisted Sept. 19, 1861, and was discharged Nov. 3. 1864. He was a terrible sufferer of heart failure and dropsy for two months. He had been ailing over two years, and had just received a pension of \$12 a month. He had no relatives in Nebraska, but was kindly eared for by Mr. and Mrs. James. He was buried at Riverton, and a large number sadly oilowed him to his last resting place. If there are any relatives of deceased they can secure informa-

on by addressing Mrs. J. H. James, Riverton, PARKER .- At South Haven (the comrade writing fails to give the State), recently, Albert B. Parker, 15th Ill., aged 50. He enlisted in May, 1861; was seriously wounded at Shiloh, and discharged; reenlisted in the 4th N. Y. H. A., and served to the end of the war. He was a member of Zach Chand-

ler Post, 35. FRYE.-At St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, of erysinelss, Lient James Frye, Chaplain, 63d Ohio, agod 68, Hewas Editor of the Central Christian Advocate, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West, which office he had filled for the hist 20 years. Dr. Frye was the author of several biographical works and a frequent contributor to the est periodicals.

FEASTER.-At Firend, Neb., March 19, of paralysis of the brain, caused by disease contracted while in the service, John H. Feaster, Co. H. 15th V.R.C. Comrade Feaster belonged to Cont Post, of Dorchester, Neb., and was a prominent member, have ing been Commander the previous year. Heleaves

a widow and two sons. Godsey.-At Fordsville, Ky., March & Ebenezer Godsey, Co. A, 17th Ky., aged 65. He was well known among his comrades as "Nace." He was a faithful, brave soldier, and an upright member of